As an accredited laboratory, this laboratory is entitled to use the following accreditation symbol.

Valid from 17 May 2023
to 19 April 2025
Issued on 17 May 2023

ISO/ IEC 17025
TL 036-01

Schedule of Accreditation

Accreditation Scheme for Testing Laboratories
Sri Lanka Accreditation Board for Conformity Assessment

Accreditation Number: TL 036-01

Sri Lanka Institute of Textile & Apparel
Testing Laboratory
Kandawela Estate
No 02, Sir John Kotalawala Mw,
Ratmalana

Scope of Accreditation: Performing Chemical & Mechanical Testing on Textile and related Products

The laboratory is accredited for the following tests.

Sl	Product(s) / Materialof test	Specific tests performed	Test Method / Standard against which tests are performed	Range of testing/ Limits of detection
Mechanical Testing				
01	Textile and Garments	Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unitarea	ISO 3801: 1977 (Method 5 only)	40 -1000 g/ m^2
		Determination of Fabric, Propensity to surface fuzzing and to pilling	ISO 12945 – 1: 2020 (Box method)	Rating 1- 5
		Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method (Determination of specimen breakdown)	ISO 12947 – 2: 2016	UP to 90,000 cycles

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01	Textile and Garments	Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force	ISO 13934 - 1: 2013 (Strip method)	Force: 10-2500 N Elongation: 50 %
		Determination of maximum force	ISO 13934 - 2: 2014 (Grab method)	Force: 10-2500 N Elongation: 50 %
		Determination of maximum force at seam rupture	ISO 13935 - 2: 2014 (Grab method)	Force: 10-2500N
		Determination of tear force	ISO 13937 - 1: 2000 (Ballistic Pendulum method)	7 – 64 N
		Hydraulic method for Determination of bursting strength and bursting distension	ISO 13938 - 1: 2019	100 – 1000 kPa
02	Shoe	Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic - Determination of abrasion resistance	lSO 4649:2017	25 to 400 mm^3
		Rapid Sole Adhesion Test for complete Foot wear	SATRA TM 404:2020	I to 100 kg
		Resistance of Footwear to Flexing	SATRA TM 92:2016	Up to 500,000 cycles
		Leather-Physical and Mechanical test - Determination of thickness	ISO 2589 :2018	0.01 to 10.0 mm
		Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic -Determination of hardness	ISO 48-4:2018	1 to 100 IRHD
03	Code of practice for the design and manufacture of children's clothing to promote mechanical safety (SLS 1613 Part1:2018)	Determination of removal force of attached components	CEN/TR 16792: 2014 (E) (Annex B)	Force: 10 – 500 N
04	Children clothing	Small part cylinder	EN 71-1:2014 + A1: 2018 (Clause 8. 2)	Small part larger than 30 mm
		Sharpness of Edges	EN 71-1:2014 + A1: 2018 (Clause 8.11)	
		Safety of toys (Sharpness of Points)	EN 71-1:2014 + A1: 2018 (Clause 8.12)	

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Chemical Testing				
05	Textile and Garments	Determination of resistance to surface wetting	ISO 4920: 2012 (Spray test)	Range 1- 5
		Determination of dimensional change of washing (Excluding Flat – Bed Press) as per following methods Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing Determination of dimensional change in washing & drying Preparation, marking and measuring of fabric specimens and garments in tests for determination of dimensional changes	ISO 6330: 2012 ISO 5077: 2007 ISO 3759: 2011	Up to 50 %
		Test for Colour Fastness- Colour fastness to artificial light, Xenon arc fading lamp test	ISO 105: B02: 2014	Blue Wool Standard Grade 1 -8
		Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis	ISO 1833- 1: 2020 – General principles of testing	Mixtures up to 0-100%
			ISO 1833-2: 2020 - Ternary fibre mixtures	
			ISO 1833-3 : 2020 – Mixtures of acetate and certain other fibres (method using acetone)	
			ISO 1833-4: 2017 – mixtures of certain protein and certain other fibres (method using hypochlorite)	
			ISO 1833-6: 2018 – Mixturesof viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell andcotton fibres (method using formic acid and Zinc chloride)	
			ISO 1833-7: 2017 – Mixturesof polyamide and certain other fibres (method using formic acetone)	

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05	Textile and Garments	Textiles - Quantitative chemicalanalysis	ISO 1833-8: 2006 – Mixturesof acetate and triacetate fibres (method using acetone)	Mixtures up to 0-100%
			ISO 1833- 10: 2019 – Mixtures of triacetate or polylactide and certain other fibres (method using dichloromethane)	
			ISO 1833-11: 2017 – Mixtures of cellulose and polyester fibers (Method using sulfuric acid)	
			ISO 1833-12: 2020 – Mixtures of acrylic, certain modacrylics, certain Chlorofibres, certain elastances and certain other fibres (Method using dimethylformamide)	
		Test for colour fastness – Colour fastness to domestic and commercial laundering (Excluding test conditions - No. D3S and D3M)	ISO 105- C06: 2010	Gray scale 1 to 5 (Limit of Detection- ½)
		Test for colour fastnessto rubbing	ISO 105 - X12: 2016	Gray scale 1 to 5 (Limit of Detection-½)
		Determination of pH of the aqueous extract	ISO 3071: 2020	1 to 14 (Limit of detection –0.1)

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05	Textile and Garments	Fibre analysis- Qualitative	AATCC 20 – 2018	Qualitative
		Fibre analysis-Quantitative	AATCC 20A – 2020	Mixtures up to 100 %
		Flammability of clothing textiles	16 CFR - Part 1610: 2008 – Standard for the flammability of clothing textiles (issued by Federal regulations of America)	Class 1 Class 2 Class 3
		Appearance of apparel (garments) and Other Textile End Products after repeated Home Laundering (Smoothness appearance – SA) (Seam Smoothness appearance –SS) (Crease Retention –CR)	AATCC 143: 2018	SA 1-SA 5 SS 1-SS 5 CR 1 -CR 5
		Appearance of Fabric after repeated home laundering (Smoothness appearance –SA)	AATCC 124: 2018	SA 1 – SA 5 (Limit of Detection-½)
		Textile – Method for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants	ISO 14362-1,3:2017	1.0 – 100 ppm
		Textile - Determination of the Phthalate content - Tetrahydrofuran method	ISO 14389: 2014	1.0 – 1000 ppm
		Textiles – Determination of formaldehyde, Part 1 Free and hydrolyzed formaldehyde	ISO 14184-1 :2011	1.0 – 100 ppm
		Safety of Toys Migration of certain elements: Antimony, Barium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Selenium, Mercury, Arsenic	BS EN 71-3: 2019 +A1:2021	0.1 – 1000 ppm

Director /CEO
Sri Lanka Accreditation Board for Conformity Assessment